

RIOTING BEGINS

Between the Exultant Cubans and the Spanish.

THE AFFAIR OF MONTSERRAT.

Spanish Troops Hurried From Their Barracks to Quell the Disturbance. Americans who Came Out to See the Demonstrations Beat a Retreat When the Cuban Women Insisted on Kissing Them—More Trouble is Feared From Over-Enthusiastic Insurgents—American Troops Mischave Themselves.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—A censored special cable to the Tribune from Havana says:

Rioting began at Montserrat to-night. A battalion of Spanish troops hurried from the barracks on the Prado to Galliano street, the dividing line between Cuban and Spanish territory.

Order was restored, but in the firing which occurred before the troops arrived an eight-year-old Cuban child was killed by a stray bullet.

Spanish territory in the new world is now limited to a narrow strip of land between Havana harbor and Galliano street. The flag of Cuba libre and the United States are waving within two blocks of the Prado, a great boulevard which runs through the center of Havana.

Montserrat having been evacuated the place was alive to-day with Cubans and people generally. The scene enacted at Cerro and Vedado last week and at Jesus del Monte yesterday was repeated at Montserrat. There was even a greater demonstration for Montserrat comes almost to the city. Some of the flags leaped across the dividing line and waved on the Spanish side.

The celebration which began on Christmas night to-day reached its height. Crowds of men and women waving Cuban and American flags and carrying branches of trees paraded the streets shouting and singing.

Many Americans went over to see the demonstrations. They did not remain long. Owing to the intense enthusiasm the populace insisted on kissing the "bravo Americanos," whether they wanted to be kissed or not.

Several affrays took place between the Spanish residents and the Cubans. A grocery keeper on Oquendo street refused to put out the Cuban colors and was beaten almost to death with sticks. As evening came on the demonstration became noisier than ever as many of the negroes parading were drunk, and greatly excited. The Americans became fearful of another clash with the Spanish troops like that which ushered in Christmas day.

There was a fight between Cubans and Spaniards in front of the United States club at midnight. Several of the participants were badly cut with machetes.

Many American soldiers who are in town behaved so boisterously that General Ludlow says he is sorry they were permitted to come into Havana, and that in future none would be admitted except on strictly military business.

MAY BE TROUBLE

In Cuba Between Cubans and Spaniards When Transfer is Made.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Major Gen. Francis V. Greene, United States Volunteer, accompanied by his aide, Lieut. Schuyler Schifferlin, forty-seventh New York volunteer infantry, passed through this city to-day on their way from Havana to New York city. Gen. Greene paid a flying visit to the war department during the forenoon and spent about an hour in consultation with Adj. Gen. Corbin in regard to the condition of affairs in the Cuban capital.

He said that there would undoubtedly be trouble in the maintenance of order pending the transfer of the control of affairs from the Spanish government to the United States military authorities, but that he did not anticipate that it would reach proportions beyond the control of the American forces. According to his representations the feeling between the Spaniards and Cubans is intensely bitter, a serious rupture between the two factions being averted only by the presence of American troops and the knowledge that the American military authorities are determined to preserve order by the prompt exercise of force in case of necessity.

Gen. Greene has large private interests in New York state and to-day gave notice to the adjutant general of his desire to be relieved from further military service in view of the practical conclusion of peace between Spain and the United States. He expected to return here Wednesday for the purpose of further consultation with the authorities in regard to the condition and military necessities in Cuba. If perfectly agreeable to the President he will then tender his resignation from the army.

TROUBLESOME CUBANS.

Many Outrages on Spanish Residents in Havana Reported.

HAYANA, Dec. 26.—Francisco Quintero, a Spanish guerrilla, while walking along Genios street to-day, was fired at from the roof of a house and seriously wounded. During the last twenty-four hours one man has been killed and twelve have been wounded in affrays in different parts of the city and eleven burglaries have been committed. The city is in a state of unrest.

Three more wards of Havana were evacuated to-day. La Lucha says it can see no disloyalty to Spain on the part of Spanish residents in Cuba if they choose to hoist American and Cuban flags because Spain renounced the island without consulting the Spaniards.

Captain General Castellanos after formally delivering over the island to the American authorities on January 1, will leave for Matanzas where he will remain a fortnight, going thence to Cienfuegos.

A party of colored Cubans this morning entered the wholesale grocery establishment at 113 San Jose street, owned by the Spanish firm of Mestizo &

Mata, and ordered Senor Mestizo to kiss the Cuban flag and to cry "Viva Cuba Libre." He refused to obey, whereupon one of the Cubans cut his head badly with a machete.

To-day a Cuban mob threatened to attack the residence of Marquis de Montero, secretary of the treasury in the autonomist cabinet and a member of the Spanish evacuation commission. The house is No. 193 Neptune street, in a part of the city already evacuated. On the matter being brought to the attention of the United States evacuation commissioners a guard of regulars was sent to guard the residence until further orders.

Some disturbances having occurred in San Lazaro street, and a Spanish store there having been sacked by the Cubans, the United States commissioners have sent a staff officer with a detachment of troops to the scene of the disorder. The Eighth and Tenth regular infantry regiments are encamped near the Hotel Trocha, the headquarters of the Americans at El Vedado.

The Spanish troops are evacuating the city so rapidly that it is almost impossible for the Americans to provide for the preservation of peace. The proclamation of the United States commissioners appeared in extra editions of the Spanish newspapers this evening.

BIG BANK ROBBERY.

American National Bank, of Lima, Loses \$18,162 Through the Work of Professional Cracksmen.

LIMA, Ohio, Dec. 26.—The American National Bank of this city was robbed last night of \$18,162. The money was taken from the great vault. The robbery was skillfully done, no damage being done to the vault. The bank is located on the corner of Main and High streets. The money stolen was in currency and gold. No silver was taken. The robbery was discovered this morning by the bank's janitor, who found the door to the vault open. A deposit of \$18,000 made on Saturday night was gone.

The directors of the bank held a meeting at once, at which an assessment was made to meet the deficiency, and other banks in the city offered assistance.

The manner of entrance to the bank of the robbers is a mystery, as all windows are protected with heavy iron screens. The front door was found this morning as usual. There is not the slightest clue for the detectives to work upon. The robbery is the work of professionals surely.

Christmas Observance at Fairmont Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Dec. 26.—Christmas here was celebrated in the usual manner, being observed as a general holiday, with business practically suspended. There is the usual round of social entertainments. Yesterday the churches and Sunday schools held special religious exercises. At the Methodist Protestant church last night a great audience listened to a splendid sacred Christmas concert. The entire programme was musical, vocal by the choir and instrumental by the organ and Dowden's full orchestra. At other churches there were also special services.

Tried to Cook His Wife.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 26.—Mrs. Winnie Hearney, aged 28 years, was found badly burned last evening at her home in the tenement building at No. 103 Detroit street. Her head was partly burned. She now lies in St. John's hospital at the point of death. The cause of the fire was given by the woman and her husband, Joseph Hearney, a laborer, as the explosion of a lamp. At an early hour this morning, however, the police obtained from the nine-year-old daughter of the couple the statement that Hearney came home intoxicated and because he would not get out of bed and cook him a meal, soaked some rags in coal oil, lighted them and threw them on her bed. The police placed Hearney under arrest.

Gobbled by Wire Trust.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 26.—The announcement made several days ago that overtures had been made to the Cleveland Rolling Mill company for the purchase of its big plant by the wire trust has been confirmed. President H. A. Chisholm states that an offer had been made to his company and that action would be taken upon it next month, when the proposition can be laid before the stockholders at the regular annual meeting. Mr. Chisholm would not make public the offer made to the company, but he did say that he thought it would likely be accepted. The Cleveland Rolling Mill plant is among the largest in the country and employs from three thousand to five thousand men.

Causes Speculation.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 26.—Louis Hax, banker, furniture manufacturer, cattleman and promoter of many financial schemes, and Herman Garlich, druggist, financier and a figure in state Democratic politics, have been found dead in bed at their respective homes. It is not known how long either had been dead when found. Both men were apparently in robust health. The remarkable coincidence in their mysterious sudden deaths causes much speculation.

Deadly Street Duel.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Dec. 26.—At Harrison, Ark., Frank Pace, ex-prosecuting attorney, and his brother Henry met M. L. Aderholtz, a prominent stock man, on the street and a duel ensued in which Aderholtz was mortally wounded. The trouble grew out of a difficulty a few days ago between Aderholtz and Captain Pace, father of the brothers, in which Captain Pace was dangerously shot and a bystander killed by a stray bullet.

Disarmament Conference.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The conference based upon the disarmament proposal of Emperor Nicholas has been fixed for St. Petersburg about the beginning of May next, prior to which the Russian government will submit officially to the powers a definite plan of disarmament in order to enable them to formulate modifications or counter suggestions.

French Military Plot.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: It has asserted that the French police have seized several bundles of letters whose contents prove that a military plot is in thorough working order.

GONE TO ILOILO.

Military and Naval Expedition Has Been Dispatched

TO SAFEGUARD OUR INTERESTS

On the Island of Panay, Where the Insurgents are Said to be Threatening and Committing Lawless Acts. American Force En Route Composed of Two Regiments and the Cruiser Baltimore—Aguinaldo's Cabinet Has Resigned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The administration has taken steps to safeguard American interests in the city of Iloilo, on the island of Panay, one of the Philippine archipelago, and a military and naval expedition is now on its way there from Manila.

Cable advices were received here to-day from Gen. Otis commanding the military forces in the Philippines and Admiral Dewey, commanding the naval forces there, showing that they are acting in concert in the matter.

Gen. Otis reported that he had dispatched two regiments and a battery of artillery to Iloilo on army transports and Admiral Dewey notified the navy department that the cruiser Baltimore had sailed from Manila for the same place.

It is explained that these officers are acting upon their own discretion in the matter and that no official advices have been received here to indicate that there is any unusual lawlessness in Iloilo.

Several days ago it was reported by way of Madrid that the Spanish forces in Iloilo had been attacked by the insurgents and had driven them back with heavy losses, but this report lacks official confirmation.

The United States expedition is more in the nature of a precaution, but will take active measures for the suppression of lawlessness in case the condition of affairs requires it.

Admiral Dewey is anxious for the arrival of the Buffalo, which is now near Manila, en route to Manila in order that he may send some number of men whose terms of enlistment have expired.

MANILA, Dec. 26.—Christmas was generally observed among the Americans with special religious services by Protestants and Catholics alike. The services for the Colorado and Pennsylvania regiments were conducted by Chaplain Harris, of the former. Father McKinnon preached a sermon to the California regiment though the usual midnight mass was not held, as the Archbishop of Manila refused his sanction.

The city was crowded with Filipinos, holiday making.

The so-called congress of the revolutionary government of the Philippines, which has been in session for some time at Malolos, has unexpectedly adjourned, owing to the difficulty of formulating a constitution.

The cabinet of President Aguinaldo, appointed at Bacoor on July 15 last and named in the Bacoor proclamation issued that day, has resigned. Gen. Aguinaldo, who had been at Malolos, came from there to Santa Anna, a suburb of Manila. He then visited Paterno and now it is reported, he had gone to Cavite Viejo, the old town of Cavite. Reliable advices say that while he was at Paterno he was indefatigable in his efforts to overcome the policy of the militant factions which is hostile to the Americans. It is probable that his influence will avail to avert trouble.

Manila Death Record.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The following cable message was received at the war department to-day from Gen. Otis, dated to-day at Manila:

"Following deaths since last report: December 15, Frank N. Khouse, private, Company C, First Nebraska, drowned in Pasig river, accident; December 15, Marvin M. Carleton, sergeant, Company E, Thirtieth Minnesota, gunshot wound, accident; December 13, Fred Taylor, private, Company L, First Nebraska, typhoid fever; December 20, Frank C. Hayden, private, Company D, Fourteenth infantry, ulcer of stomach; Joe D. Wilson, private, Company L, Twenty-third infantry, smallpox; David I. Saunders, private, Company J, First Colorado, smallpox; November 23, Ole G. Hagberg, sergeant, Company D, First Idaho, exhaustion following typhoid fever, not previously reported."

SENATOR FRYE TALKS

On the Provisions of the Treaty with Reference to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Senator Frye (talked to a Star reporter to-day with respect to the conditions attending and resulting from the peace negotiations.

With respect to the frequently repeated statement in press dispatches that the sentiment of the powers, with the exception of England, was opposed to the United States and looked with disfavor upon the attitude of this government in dealing with Spain, Senator Frye said:

"I saw no evidence of such sentiment existing outside of France, and in France that sentiment appeared to be confined to the press, which does not reflect the sentiment of the nation nor of the people generally."

"Do you think there will be an early restoration of cordial relations between Spain and the United States?"

"I think that very soon after the ratification of the peace treaty and the restoration of diplomatic relations there will be no difficulty against the negotiation of commercial treaties and a treaty for the release of prisoners and such other matters directed toward the perfect restoration of friendly relations between the two governments. I do not believe that the Spanish government will be at all disposed to keep unfriendly feeling between the two governments. The making of new treaties adapted to the present conditions will be better than the restoration of the old treaties, some features of which were obsolete."

"What has been published with respect to the treaty of peace seems to indicate, does it not, that this government is not committed in any way whatever with respect to the disposition and government of these islands. If we are insane enough to do so, we might give them all back to Spain

after the ratification of the treaty. If we were fools we might divide them up among the other foreign powers. The whole matter is left in the hands of congress. Congress can make any disposition of the islands as it sees fit. The ratification of the treaty will not in any way curtail our privileges in this direction."

WILL BE PREPARED.

Navy Department Will Hold Enormous Stocks of Coal on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—A special from Washington says the navy department is going to be prepared for any emergency that may hereafter arise in the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans by carrying on hand the enormous stock of nearly half a million tons of the best steaming coal for warships that can be procured. This supply of the most important of all sinews of modern war is to be systematically distributed in American ports most conveniently located for the coaling of ships for any operations the navy may conceivably be called upon to undertake, extending along the Atlantic and Gulf coast line, from Frenchman's bay, Maine, to San Juan de Puerto Rico, as well as in the commanding positions along the lines of commerce which have already been secured by the United States in the Pacific ocean, stretching from San Francisco and Puget Sound to Manila, and southward to Samoa. In the naval sphere of activity in the Atlantic about 300,000 tons are to be promptly and systematically stored in accordance with the recommendation of the chief strategists of the service and at least 120,000 tons will be sent around Cape Horn to the great western ocean where American interests have suddenly become second to those of no other nation and where the influence of the United States will not hereafter be subordinated to that of any European power.

The distribution of immense piles of American coal for naval purposes in the Pacific indicates the unalterable attitude which has been adopted by the administration regarding the future policy of the United States in that direction, as the initial expense involved in transporting the proper quality of fuel for use in the marine engines, as well as the elaborate character of the apparatus which must be installed for the extensive coaling of war vessels, for which time is a most essential element, demonstrate how gravely and thoroughly the authorities have matured their plans. The number of tons which will be held in reserve at the various coaling stations west of the American continent have been fixed for the present as follows: Manila, 25,000; Guam, 10,000; Honolulu, 25,000; Pago-Pago, 10,000; San Francisco, 25,000; and Bremerton, Puget Sound, 25,000.

On the Atlantic coast, in addition to the fuel supplies already established at the various navy yards and naval stations, the recommendations of Admiral Belknap's board, which made its investigations early in the Spanish war, will probably be adopted, without modification, with the addition of several regulated ports in the West Indies. The locations of these naval bases, with their tonnage of coal supply, will be as follows:

Havana, 25,000; Santiago de Cuba, 10,000; San Juan de Puerto Rico, 25,000; Tortugas and Key West, 50,000; Port Royal, S. C., 25,000; Norfolk, 5,000; Washington, 1,000; League Island, 5,000; New York, 5,000; New London, Conn., 25,000; Boston, 15,000; Portsmouth, N. H., 10,000; Frenchman's bay, Me., 10,000.

In addition to these the naval authorities are satisfied that they can always depend upon securing at a moment's notice at Hampton Roads, as well as at New York, at least 50,000 tons, such amounts being always available at the ports for commercial marine uses.

With strong coal bases provided in this arrangement, within easy steaming distance of every vessel in the naval fleet, the effective protection of the Atlantic coast will be more than double, as compared with its condition six months ago. With the exception of the long stretches around the South American continent, where in case of the threatened neutrality of the Latin-American republics, United States ships cannot purchase coal in their ports, a continued recourse to armed coilers will be unavoidable. The government is now fortunately possessed of seventeen of these invaluable vessels, with an aggregate carrying capacity approximating 50,000 tons, and it is the intention to keep these vessels at the disposal of the navy and constantly ready for immediate service.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Enormous Approximate Cost of the Big Undertaking.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Admiral Walker, chairman of the Nicaragua canal commission, when questioned to-day as to the time when the report of the commission would be sent to congress, said that the time could not be stated definitely as the report had not been signed nor entirely completed. He presumed, however, that it would be ready within the next few days. In answer to further inquiries the admiral said that there was no difference of opinion among the members of the commission, except possibly on the question of cost, and that difference might be adjusted so that the report would be unanimous on all points. Owing to the illness of Mr. Haines during the last ten days practically nothing had been done, but now that the commission was together again a conclusion on this and other points might be expected soon.

Some months ago Admiral Walker stated to a committee of congress that in his judgment the canal would not cost more than \$125,000,000. Another member of the commission fixed the maximum at \$140,000,000, but stated that it might cost considerably less and it had been the opinion of the third member of the commission that the canal would not cost more than \$100,000,000.

All were agreed, however, that these figures were and could be only approximations. There were too many considerations and contingencies that might change the result materially. An epidemic of cholera or fever might lay off half the working force; accidents to machinery or possibly earthquakes might damage the work in course of construction and while none of these would be likely to happen yet they were among the possibilities and a reasonable provision had been made for accidents of various kinds. All members of the commission he said are agreed that the construction of the canal on the route proposed is entirely feasible and should be prosecuted with all reasonable expedition.

Three Burned to Death.

HOUSTON, TEX., Dec. 26.—A special from Hillsboro, Tex., says: Mrs. Isbell, her daughter, Mrs. Oatie Malone, and Mrs. Malone's infant, were burned to death in their home near here. The women could be seen in the house, but it was impossible to rescue them though every effort was made. The fire started by the use of kerosene to kindle a fire.

THE PROCLAMATION

To be Issued by American Evacuation Commissioners

TO THE INHABITANTS OF CUBA.

Having Been Under the Protection of Spanish Authorities They Propose to Safeguard All Spanish Officers and Soldiers When the Positions are Reversed—Any Violations of the Terms of the Agreement will be Reported, and Offenders Promptly Punished—Text of the Agreement.

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—The American evacuation commissioners will to-morrow issue the following proclamation to the inhabitants of the island of Cuba:

"The undersigned commissioners on the part of the United States having been invested with power by the President to arrange for and execute the evacuation of Cuba and adjacent islands, and also taking over the public property of Spain, have entered into an agreement with the commissioners on the part of Spain for the final ceremonies and regulations to be observed and carried out on the first day of January, and thereafter until all Spanish troops shall have been embarked for repatriation and the same is published for the guidance of the inhabitants and others outside of the Santiago district.

"The undersigned desire in this public manner to impress and enjoin upon all the people of the island the necessity for strict compliance with the terms of this agreement to the end that public order and due respect for the gravity of the occasion may prevail, and especially to admonish all classes of people to exercise self-restraint and moderation and refrain from giving cause of offense and irritation and from the exhibition of excitement, undue manifestation of feeling, or from doing any act calculated to produce irritation.

Will Protect Spanish.

"For nearly four months this commission and other officials of the United States have been under the protection of the Spanish authority. They have extended to us the most scrupulous courtesy and consideration and not one unpleasant incident has marked our journey in their midst, and now that our positions are soon to be reversed and they are to become our guests and entitled to our protection, we must see to it that they enjoy the same immunity and consideration. Apart from the eminent propriety of such a course, the best interests of all classes, Cubans, Spaniards and Americans will be thereby subserved.

"Acting under a sense of duty to the people and our government we give notice that any violations of the terms and provisions of this agreement will be reported and offenders brought promptly to justice. Representing all classes and interests we shall be governed by the strictest impartiality with the sole purpose of promoting the rehabilitation and pacification of Cuba. The preservation of peace, the security of persons and property and the establishment and maintenance of government with just laws impartially administered are indispensable to the welfare and happiness of the people, we therefore confidently invoke the aid and co-operation of the inhabitants in accomplishing these ends."

The Agreement.

"Whereas, The convention entered into on the 18th day of November, 1898, between the commissioners of the United States and the commissioners of Spain, provides that, after the evacuation of the territory of Cuba and adjacent Spanish islands by the forces of Spain shall be completed at 12 o'clock meridian on the first day of January, 1899, and says that if for unavoidable reasons the embarkation of Spanish forces shall not be completed on the date herein fixed, in which case suitable and convenient places shall be designated for the residence of the remaining Spanish troops until their embarkation shall be accomplished, it being well understood, however, that these troops will not be ejected from their quarters during the time that they must necessarily remain there; leaving them in their quarters and the sick in hospitals under the safeguard of the armies of the United States until they can be sent home, and

"Whereas, Notwithstanding all the efforts made by the Spanish authorities faithfully and promptly to carry out the provisions of the aforesaid convention there will still be a number of Spanish troops in the province of Matanzas and Santa Clara whom it will have been possible to embark for their native country before the first of January next.

"Now, therefore, be it agreed between the commissioners of the United States and the commissioners of Spain in joint session assembled, possessing for this purpose under article 4 of the protocol agreement between the United States and Spain signed at Washington on the 12th day of August, 1898, full authority from the government of the United States and the government of Spain respectively as follows:

Unembarked Spanish Soldiers.

First—The Spanish troops remaining unembarked on the first of January shall remain undisturbed until their embarkation to Spain, in their respective quarters, buildings and grounds actually then occupied by them, and during that period shall enjoy the privileges and immunities usually accorded by the rules of international law governing foreign troops in a friendly country. The quarters, buildings and grounds actually occupied by said troops will be considered as being covered by the privileges of extra-territoriality, the responsibility for keeping good order in places thus occupied being upon the authorities of the United States. The commanding officer of the United States forces in the event of public disorder will place himself at once in communication with the commanding officer of the United States forces and in concert with him carry out such measures for the suppression of disorder as they may jointly agree upon, or which they may formulate in advance for the prevention and suppression of such disorders.

Second—The Spanish officers in command of troops will give due notice to the nearest commanding officer of the United States forces of intended departure from quarters for their respective points of embarkation.

Directions to Municipal Authorities.

Third—Provincial and municipal authorities will not be allowed to tax in any manner the Spanish forces nor their belongings, nor give any orders which will increase the price of staples

or other effects necessary for the subsistence of their troops. Combinations to raise the price of supplies or to deprive the Spanish forces of what is necessary for their subsistence while in camp or en route will not be permitted.

Fourth—Employees of the postal and telegraphic service will continue to carry the correspondence of the Spanish forces and transmit their official telegraphic messages under the same conditions as heretofore.

Fifth—No import duties or charges of any kind or character will be levied by custom house officials upon material of war of the Spanish or upon the personal effects of Spanish soldiers, officers, or on those of their families.

Sixth—Hospitals with their sick attendants and medical officers in evacuated territory will be under the protection of the army of the United States, the Spanish authorities providing everything necessary for the care, subsistence and transportation of the sick detained and for repatriation upon recovery.

Seventh—The general in chief of the Spanish army agrees that his officers and soldiers will preserve the most exact discipline and in event that any should enter the houses and lands of private persons without consent of owners he shall severely punish the offenders.

Eighth—Should any offender be committed by any officer or soldier of the Spanish army against inhabitants he will be promptly brought to trial by the proper military authorities of said forces before a proper Spanish military tribunal. Any offense committed by any inhabitant against any person of the Spanish forces will be promptly brought to justice by the commander of the United States forces in connection with the commanding officer of the Spanish forces.

Ninth—In event of any injury or damage to persons or property being committed by Spanish troops the injured parties shall have the right to submit their claims for indemnification to the Spanish government, it being fully understood that the Spanish government is responsible for injuries to public and private property established by proper proof. It is understood that this paragraph is subject to any provision the peace commissions of the United States and Spain may have made on the subject of settlement of claims thereafter arising.

Tenth—Punctual payment will be made for whatever is purchased of inhabitants by or for the Spanish.

Eleventh—It is understood that the Spanish authorities will use diligence in embarking for Spain at the earliest possible time the Spanish troops remaining in Cuba.

The commission of the United States and the commissioners of Spain in order to accomplish with due formality the evacuation of Cuba, the representatives of the government of Spain to representatives of the government of the United States, in accordance with the agreement between both nations, have resolved by common accord upon the following:

Formalities to be Observed.

First—At 12 o'clock on the first day of January, 1899, the battery of salutes at Cabañas will discharge 21 cannon and immediately thereafter the Spanish flag will be lowered from Morro Castle and from all official buildings where displayed and the flag of the United States shall be raised in its place, saluting with another discharge of twenty-one guns from the same battery, these salutes to be fired by American and Spanish artillerymen respectively. American and Spanish ships of war that may be in this port properly equipped shall also salute both flags, discharging the proper number of guns.

Second—Land and naval forces of the United States which may have been designated by their respective commanders and who shall have entered Havana in advance and shall have located themselves at a convenient place, upon hearing the salutes shall proceed to occupy the fortifications, edifices and places in the city which the American authorities may desire to occupy and that all military places a Spanish officer will await the arrival of the American forces and will deliver the place to them, leaving it in their possession. If on that day and hour there shall yet be Spanish troops in Havana they will remain in their quarters and will form ranks during the time of the delivery of the city, saluting all American troops which may pass there, presenting arms to sounds of march from musicians and bands. The American troops will return the salute in identical form.

Third—At the same hour of 12 o'clock on the first of January there shall be present at all centers, tribunals, offices and civil dependencies of the Spanish government, the respective functionaries and employees who may have not yet ceased discharging their duties, and they shall make delivery of their functions to the American authorities who may present themselves for that purpose and will then receive proper instruction.

Fourth—Before the time of delivery commissioners of the United States and the commissioners of Spain, together with the two governors general and their headquarters officials and guards will assemble at the palace of the captain general to decide on the moment and by common accord any doubt or difficulty which may occur over the delivery and to receive immediately afterwards any person who may desire to visit them, either in recognition of new authority or in farewell to the one that ceases.

Fifth—Although it is not to be expected from the culture of this city that any one will disturb order or the gravity of the delivery of the island, if any one should disturb it, he shall be immediately suppressed by public force and the American authorities will punish the guilty with severity.

Sixth—On concluding the delivery the Spanish troops which may yet remain on the island shall be considered as a foreign army in a friendly country, and as such respected by all.

(Signed.)

JAMES F. WADE,
Major General, U. S. V.
MATTHEW C. BUTLER,
Major General, U. S. V.
Attest: John W. Clout, Brigadier General, U. S. V., Secretary.

Movements of Steamship.

NEW YORK—Arrived, Manitou, London; Patria, Marseilles; Anchora, Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN—Arrived, Cephalonia, Boston.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrived, Rhynland, Queenstown.

NEW YORK—Arrived, Georgie, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived, Umbria, New York.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Pennsylvania—Light snow, clearing at night; warmer; southwesterly gales, shifting to westerly.

For Ohio—Clearing; warmer; southwesterly and much colder Tuesday night.

For West Virginia—Fair; warmer; south to southwest winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature Saturday, as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	.....	29° 3 p. m.	.....	29
9 a. m.	.....	30° 7 p. m.	.....	30
12 m.	.....	35° Weather—Chng'ble.		